THE COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

In the Presentment of the grand jury made to the Court last week, and which has been published in the INTELLI-GENCER, they recommended that more comfortable buildings be erected at the Poor House for the inmates. This is not the first recommendation of the kind that has been made within the past few years by our grand juries, though we hope it will be the last that may be necessary. Several years ago the buildings in which the inmates of the Poor House live were reported as a "disgrace to human civilization," and, if we mistake not, upon that report the Court instructed the County Commissioners then serving to provide more comfortable houses for the inmates, but it was never done, and the houses that were then a disgrace are still occupied and are in a still more dilapidated condition now than they were then On last Monday afternoon we took occasion to visit the Poor House, and are fully prepared to endorse all that the grand juries have said about the condition of the buildings as well as of the importance of making improvements for the comfort and health of the inmates. There is not a comfortable house on the place, and we believe nine-tenths of the taxpayers of the County would be more than willing to see the County Commissioners go to work at once and have neat. comfortable buildings erected. The present houses are made of logs, chinked with clay, and are so old that many of the timbers in all of them are very much decayed. Some of them have been standing nearly ever since the institution was established forty-five years ago. In all there are about thirteen rooms in the houses on the place, besides the Steward's house, six of which are occupied by twenty-seven white inmates, four by fifteen colored inmates, two by hired servants, leaving one empty. The colored paupers are crowded worse than the whites, as their houses are smaller. The Steward's residence is also in a dilapidated condition, and is about as worthless as the others. It has only two rooms besides the kitchen, and one of these is a small shed room not more than eight feet square. The paupers are nearly all helpless, there being only about four out of forty-two who are of any help about the place whatever. Some of them are very old and feeble, others are crippled and deformed, four are blind-two white and two colored-one being deaf, dumb and blind, several are simple and subject to fits, and two are little orphans about three or four years old. We doubt if there are more than two on the place that could earn their own living if turned out upon the world to shift for themselves. As most of them are confined to their houses all the time, the importance of making these houses comfortable will at once be appreciated. But the houses now used cannot be made comfortable, and necessity demands new ones. We believe it would be economy to build brick houses, which would stend for ages.
Let them be built on the "double cabin" order and placed far enough apart to prevent the spread of fire in case of an the land, the factory from utter destruction. In two hours and a balf there was left only the land, the land, binding alike upon States and people. This decree does not disturb the autonomy of States, nor interfere with any of the land, the land is the l accident. About fourteen or sixteen rooms are needed for the accommodation of both paupers and hired servants, and would cor! in the neighborhood of \$2,500. This would be a large sum to invest in houses, it is true, but it will be decidedly better to build good ones while they are being built, and that they must be built there is no question. The County is abundantly able to provide for all her poor, and should do it in a manner creditable to herself. The houses need not all be erected at once. Build two each year until the requisite number is finished, if it takes six or eight years to do it. We think it is a matter the Commis-

sustain them in whatever improvements they may make in this direction. ANOTHER VETO. The last important act of ex-President Hayes was to veto the funding bill which passed both houses of Congress about the first of March. The leading features of the bill were the creation of a three per cent. bond to run for a short term. and a requirement that national banks should exchange their bonds to secure circulation, which now bear four per cent., to bonds bearing three per cent. under the new loan. The bill was in many respects a good one, and if put into operation would have benefited the country in many ways. The fifth section of the bill, which forced national banks to take the new bond, was wrong in principle, and would have been disastrous to the country if the banks generally had resisted it, for such resistance would assuredly have produced another financial crisis, in which the masses of the people would have suffered as they did from 1874-76, while the brokers and money kings would have profited by the disturbed monetary condition of the country. The compulsion was wrong, because it interfered with a contract between the government and the banks, and because there is no reason why the banks should not be allowed to hold the bonds bearing the higher rate of interest as well as individuals. It would not have cost 'ae tax-payers or the country anything more than if individuals held those bonds. Congress has just as much right to compel individuals to take three per cent. interest, when they have loaned the government money on its promise to pay four per cent., as to require the banks to take three per cent., when the government has promised to pay them four per on the bonds deposited to secure their circulation. The idea of the bill was to reduce the rate of government interest, and was a commundable movement. The fifth section, however, was too arbitrary. The barks should be placed up on the same footing as individuals. If they wanted now bonds they should have been required to buy them at the same rate as the individual; but if they wished to bny the outstanding bonds at a higher rate of interest, or hold those they now and because there is no reason why the banks should not be allowed to hold the

own, they should have been allowed to do so. The bill was objectionable to this extent, but its advantageous features were also great, and the country has undoubtedly been the loser in the failure of the bill, and its veto will be another of the acts of President Hayes that will help to give the people no especial regret that he has been retired from office.

The train upon which President Hayes and family left Washington, upon the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, was wrecked by a collision, in which one man was killed and seventeen wounded. None of the ex-President's party were injured.

President Hayes will pass into obscurity faster than any President the country has ever had. His tenure of his office was a fraud, and the most valuable professions of his term were utter failures for the lack of moral courage on his part.

## Death on the Track.

A fatal accident occurred on the South Carolina Railroad, about three miles from the city, yesterday morning, by which a colored man, named Philip Etrawberry, was crushed to death.

The down freight train from Columbia had passed the four mile curve and was had passed the four mile curve and was nearing the crossing about Sardy's Mills when the engineer, Mr. Keys, saw a loaded dray near the track about 200 yards ahead of the train. He blew the required signal, and immediately afterwards the negro who was driving the dray commenced whipping the mule in an endeavor to get across the track ahead of the train, but was struck of the pilot of the engine. The mule and dray were thrown to the side of the track, and the driver, Philip Strawberry, falling off was caught by the tail of the dray and swung under the wheels of the tender. The entire train of thirty-two cars passed over the unfortunate man's body, striking him above the right hip and cutting him over the unfortunate man's body, striking him above the right hip and cutting him completely in two. The body was removed from the track and for some moments showed signs of life. From the testimony given at the Coroner's inquest, it was shown that two trains were in sight the concentration. sight, the one on the Northeastern Railroad going out and the through freight train from Columbia on the South Carolina Railroad coming in. The crossing signal was first blown by the South Carolina Railroad train, which was answered by the Northeastern Pailroad train. by the Northeastern Railroad train, it being the first to pass the crossing. Strawberry tried to go across ahead of the freight train on the South Carolina Railroad, and in attempting to do so met his death. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that death was caused by his own carelessness, and exonerated the engineer and railroad com-pany from all blame. At the place where the accident occurred there are no obstructions for at least one quarter of a mile on either side of the road. The body of the deceased was by direction of the Coroner turned over to the relatives of the deceased, the railroad company paying all the expenses incurred in its removal. Strawberry was about twenty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.—News and Courier, 5th inst.

## Batesville Factory Burned.

The Batesville Factory, located in Greenville county, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday of last week, the particu-lars of which are given in the Greenville

News, as follows:

The direct cause of the fir is unknown The direct cause of the fir is unknown. Mr. J. B. Neal, who was energed in some work outside the factory, was the first to discover the fire and give the alarm. He noticed a blaze issuing from the centre of the roof, from a small spot on the top of the building, and immediately rushed into the factory and up stairs to the upper story, which was a part of the building not used. On reaching the landing he discovered this upper story to be "all ablaze." The fire had spread so rapidly that when discovered first it was manifest that no exertion could possibly save

the factory from utter destruction. In two hours and a half there was left only the debris of the building, including the blacksmith and carpenter shops, imbedded in a pile of ashes. The factory was in full operation at the time of the fire.

The Batesville Factory was originally the property of the Batesville Manufacturing Company, and was bought in November, 1879, by Mr. George Putman, an energetic business man. The prica paid was \$8,000, but since it has been owned by Mr. Putman he has expanded in improved machinery about \$12,000. The factory building was three stories high 44x130, running 1440 spinning spindles and 622 twister spindles.

The only kind of goods manufactured was twisted yarns, for which there was a steady demand, chiefly from Boston, Massachusetts. There were about twenty families living on the place, giving about forty-four employees. All these are out of occupation now. The power principally used was water, steam power being used to the extent only of one eighth. The raw material annually consumed was about 900 bales of cotton. The loss falls heavily on Mr. Putnam, as the property was insured for only \$9,000—about half its value. The lands surrounding Mr. Putnam's property are fettile and well watered. There are 114 acres attached to his mill site. These lands are valuable cotton lands, bringing readily an average of \$8 per acre. Mr. Putnam will probably rebuild. The Batesville Factory was built about thirty years ago and was probably the first cotton factory in the State. Its unfortunate destruction will, it is to be hoped, be followed at an early day by the erection of new buildings, provided with all the modern improvements. sioners should act upon, and we firmly believe the people of the County will

—A dispatch from St. Louis, dated March 2, says: The West bound passenger train fram Chicago on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road was thrown from the track yesterday uear Macon, Mo., and four cars were completely wrecked. A number of passangers were killed and injured. In response to a telegram a wrecking train was immediately dispatched from Brookfield, but while it was crossing Bridle Creek bridge that structure gave way and the whole train was precipitated into the creek. Every person on the train was more or less injured and several were killed. In about two hours a second wrecking train was sent to hours a second wrecking train was sent to the scene of the disaster, and about 10 o'clock returned with the killed and wounded. The killed so far as known number eight and the counded about

President Garfield's Inaugural Address,

The following is the address delivered by President Garfield on the occasion in auguration on Friday last: FELLOW-CITIZENS-We stand to-day

upon an eminence which overlooks hundred years of National life—a century crowded with perils, but crowned with triumphs of liberty and law. Before continuing the onward march, let us pause on this heighth for a moment to pause on this heighth for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which our people have traveled. It is now three days more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written Constitution of the United States, the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new Republic was then beset with danger on every hand. It had not conquered a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence whose centennial war for independence, whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The Colonists were struggling not only against the armies of a great setting the struggling to the strug not only against the armies of a great nation, but against the settled opinions of mankind, for the world did did not then believe that supreme authority of government could be safely entrusted to the guardianship of the people themselves.

We cannot overestimate the fervent love of liberty, intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the great experiment of self-government. When they found, after a short trial, that the confederacy of States was too weak to meet the ne-

of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic, they boldly set it aside, and in its stead established a National Union, its stead established a National Union, founded directly upon the will of the people, endowed with full powers of self-preservation and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this Constitution the boundaries of freedom have been enlarged, the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened, and the growth of our people, in all the better elements of National life, has indicated the wisdom of the founders and given new hope to their descendants. Under this Constitution our people long ago made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and flag equality of rights on all seas. Under this Constitution twenty-five States have been added to the Union with constitutions and the Constitutions. ion, with constitutions and laws framed and enforced by their own citizens to secure manifold blessing of local self-government. The jurisdiction of this Constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of 1780. The supreme trial of the Constitution came at last under the tremendous pressure of the cival war. We ourselves are witnesses that the Union emerged from the blood and fire of that conflict purified and made stronger for all beneficent purposes of good government. And now, at the close of this first century of its growth, with inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the Nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the Gen

have registered their will concerning the future administration of the Govment. To interpret and to execute that will in accordance with the Constitution is the paramount duty of the Executive. Even from this brist review it is manifest that the Nation is resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future, sacredly preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century nations which will secure the general use of both metals. Congress should provide that the compulsory coinage of silver, now required by law, may not dieturb our monetary system by driving either metal out of circulation. If possible, such adjustment should be made that the purhassive power of every coined dollar will whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind them all those bitter controversies concerning things which have been irrevocably settled, and further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the Nation and it laws should be no longer a subject of debate; that discussion which for hall a century threatened the existence of the Union, was closed at last in the high court of war by a decree from which there is no appeal; that the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are and shall continue chasing power of every coined dollar will be exactly equal to its debt-paying power in all markets of the world. The chief in all markets of the world. The chief duty of the National Government, in connection with the currency of the country, is to coin money and declare its value. Grave doubts have been entertained whether Congress is authorized by the Constitution to make any form of paper money legal tender. The present issue of United States notes has been sustained by the necessities of war but such pursuance thereof are and shall continu tained by the necessities of war, but such paper should depend for its value and its prompt redemption in coin, at the will of the holder, and not upon its comernment, but it does fix and establish the

their necessary rights of local self-government, but it does fix and establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of a Nation, speaking with the voices of battle and through the amended Constitution, has fulfilled the great promise of 1776 by proclaiming liberty throughout the land to all inhabitants thereof. The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political change we have known since the adoption of the Constitution of 1787. No thoughtful man can fail to appreciate its beneficent effect upon our institutions and people. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution. It has added immensely to the moral and industrial forces of our people. It has liberated the master as well as the slave from a relation which wronged and enfeebled both. It has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of more than five million of people, and has opened to each one of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the average of each had in both in the teach. usefulness. It has given new inspira-tion to the power of self-help in both races by making labor more honorable. the other. The influence of this force will grow greater and bear richer fruit with coming years. No doubt the great change has caused serious disturbance to our Southern communities. This is to be deplored, though it was, perhaps, unavoidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that, under our institutions, there was no middle ground for the negro race between slaver and

voidable. But those who resisted the change should remember that, under our institutions, there was no middle ground for the negro race between slavery and equal citizenship. There can be no permanent disfranchished peasantry in the United States. Freedom can never yield its fullness of blessings so long as the law or its administration places the smallest obstacle in the pathway of any virtuous citizen. The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress, with unquestloning devotion to the Union. With patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have followed light as God gave them to see light. They are rapidly laying material foundations of self support, widening the circle of intelligence and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of an industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all good men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and cqual protection of the Constitution. Full and free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question and a frank statement of the issue may aid solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uncducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the matter is true, it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented, byt to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than an evil; it is a crime which, if persisted in, will destroy the Government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in other lands it be high treason to compass the death of a king, it should be counted no less a crime here to strangle our soverieign power and stiffe its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It should be said, with utmost empha maintained.

Our facilities for transportation should be promoted by the continued improvement of our harbors and great interior waterways, and by increase of our tonnage on the ocean. The development of the world's commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the greaters voyage around Cape Horn by constructing ship canals or railways across the isthmus which unites the two Continents. Various plans to this end have been suggested, and will need consideration, but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The ciently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid. The subject, however, is one which will immediately engage the attention of the Government, with new and a thorough protection to the commercial interests. We will urge no narrow policy nor seek peculiar or exclusive privilege in any commercial route, but, in the language of my predecessor, I believe it to be the right and the duty of the United States to assert and maintain such supervision and authority over any inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect

negro suffrage and the present condition of the National Government. Civil ser of that race. It is a danger that lurks vice can never be placed on a satisfactory and hides in the sources and fountains of power in every State. We have no standbasis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the pro-tection of those who are entrusted with appointing power against waste of time and obstruction to public business. ard by which to measure the disaster that and by which to measure the disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in citizens when joined to corruption and fraud in suffrage. Voters of the Union who make and unmake Constitutions, and upon whose will hange the destinics of our Government can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of soverging nower. If that generation comes to and obstruction to public business, caused by inordinate pressure for place and for protection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of several executive depart-

destinics of our Government can transmit their supreme authority to no successors save the coming generation of voters, who are the sole heirs of soverieign power. If that generation comes to its inheritance blinded by ignorance and corrupted by vice, the fall of the Republic will be certain and remediless. The census has already sounded the alarm in appalling figures, which mark how dant gerously high the tide of illiteracy has risen among our voters and their children. To the South this question is of supreme importance, but the responsibility for the existence of slavery did not rest upon the South alone. The Nation itself is responsible for the extension of suffrage, and is under special obligations to aid in removing the illiteracy which it has added to the voting population for the North and South alike. There is but one remedy. All constitutional power of the Nation and of the States, and all the volunteer forces of people should be summoned to meet this danger by the sawing influence of universal education. It is the high privilege and the sacred duty of those now living to educate their successors and fit them, by intelligence and virtue, for the inheritance which swits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten.

And above all under the timents and prescribe grounds upon which removals shall be made during texens for which incumbents have been appointed. Finally, acting always within the authority and limitations of the Constitution, invading neither the rights of States nor the reserved rights of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union, in the interest of the people, it will be the purpose of my administration to enforce obedience to all laws of the Union, in the interest of the people idemand rigid economy in all expenditures of the Government, and to require honest and faithful service of all executive officers, remembering that offices were created, not for the benefit of my hands. I appeal to you for that carn it is in law, the Government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of Congress and of those who may share with me the responsibilities and duties of the administration. And above all upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their Government, I reverently invoke the support and blessing of Almighty God. The address was delivered with uncovered head, in a voice clear, distinct and calm, and was plainly heard by overy one upon the stand, and for a long distance on every hand. The delivery of the message occupied forty-five minutes. At its conclusion the cheering was long-continued and enthusiastic. Chief Justice Waite then administered the usual awaits them. In this beneficent work awaits them. In this beneficent work sections and races should be forgotten, and partisanship should be unknown. Let our people find a new meaning in the Divine oracle which declares that "a little child shall lead them," for our little children will soon control the destinies of this Parablia.

this Republic.

My countrymen, we do not now differ in our judgment concerning the contro-versies of past generations, and fifty years hence our children will not be divided in their opinions concerning our controversies. They will surely bless their fathers and their fathers' God that this union continued and enthusiastic. Chief Justice Waite then administered the usual oath, to which Mr. Garfield responded with reverential ferror. Ex-President Hayes immediately pressed forward and congratulated his successor, and after him the President's mother and wife, both of whom he adjusted with hisses. and their fathers' God that this union was preserved; that slavery was over-thrown, and that both races were made equal before the law. We may hasten, or we may retard, but we cannot prevent final reconciliation. It is not possible for us now to make a truce with time by anticipating and accepting its inevitable verdict. Enterprises of the highest importance to our moral and material well. both of whom he saluted with kisses. general scene of congratulating and hand-shaking ensued, after which the portance to our moral and material well-being invite us, and offer ample scope for

currency upon its convenience in use and

pulsory circulation. These notes are not

North and South America as will protect

The Constitution guarantees absolute

our National interests.

Presidential party descended from the platform by a private staircase, and pro-ceeded to the President's room, in the the employment of our best powers. Let all our people, leaving behind them the battie fields of dead issues, move torward, and in the strength of liberty and the restored Union win grander victories of peace! rear of the Senate chamber, where ar A CHORUS OF COMMENDATION. What the Southern Press Think of the Ir augural Address. The comments of the Southern Pres

peace!

The prosperity which now prevails is without a parallel in our history. Fruitful seasons have done much to secure it, but they have not done all; preservation of the public credit and resumption of specie payments, so successfully attained by the administration of my predecessors, has enabled our people to secure the blessings which the seasons brought. By the experience of commercial nations, in all ages, it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be on the inaugural address of President Garfield are cordial and favorable, almost without exception :
The Richmond, Va., Dispatch says The Richmond, Va., Dispatch says:
"We would pronounce the inaugural an excellent one, speaking of it as it will strike the Northern people, for whom, of course, it was specially intended. It has as little Northern and anti-Southern sentiment in it as we would have expected to find in a document originating in the Ashtabula district of Ohio.

We cannot agree with the President as to the beneficent effect of making voters of the negroes, but we can agree that the abolition of slavery was a blessing, and we concede that he states his case forcibly when he says there is in this country no middle ground between slavery and fidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use

no middle ground between slavery and full citizenship.

The Savannah News says: This address

will be read with interest and satisfaction by the patriotic and conservative masses of the American people of all parties, and of all sections of the Union. It is admirable alike for its statesmanlike candor and moderation, and for the fraternal and conciliatory spirit which pervades it throughout.

If we may regard it as an indication of the spirit and policy which is to govern President Garfield's administration, it is safe to say that, while he was not our choice for President, and while we may differ with him in regard to measures, he will encounter ne illiberal or factious opposition from Southern De mocracy.
The Galveston Acus says: It is some-

pulsory circulation. These notes are not money, but promises to pay money. If the holders demand it, the promise should be kept. The refunding of the National debt at a lower rate of interest should be accomplished without compelling the withdrawa of National bank notes, and thus disturbing the business of the country. I venture to refer to the position I have occupied on the financial questions during a long service in Congress, and to say that time and experience have strengthened the opinions I have so often expressed on the subject. The finances of the Government shall suffer no detriment which it may be possible for my administration to prevent.

The interests of agriculture deserve thing more than a clever presentation of decent platitudes. In summing up the centennial history of the Republic he fairly signifies that, however much he may respect the proper autonomy of the State, and however much he may esteem the blessings of local self-government. he leans earnestly and decidedly to the extreme nationalistic theory of the present Union, known as the United States. His allusion to the relation between the whites and emancipated negroes, is, on the whole, as statesmanlike and considerate as could be expected from a President representing the traditions and professions of the Republican party.—His utterances on the subject of universal sufferage are amplatic and worthy of The interests of agriculture deserve more attention from the Government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half of our people and furnish the largest part of all our exports. As the Government lights our coasts for protection of mariners and the benefits of commerce, so it should give to tillers of the soil the best lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are rapidly making us industrially independent, and are proving to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. Their steady and healthy growth should still be maintained. The interests of agriculture deserve sal suffrage, are emphatic and worthy of

the occasion.

The Chattanooga Times says: Inaugural speeches and letters accepting party nominations are generally a glittering collection of soft words so strung together as most effectually to conceal the specific ideas and intents of writers and speaker. Garfield's speech at the east front of the Capitol yesterday was no exception in kind to this rule. It may be regarded as good, or otherwise, by partian or other critics; but it is only relatively good or bad, being neither one nor the other in any positive sense.

critics; but it is only relatively good or bad, being neither one nor the other in any positive sense.

The Montgomery Ala., Advertiser says: It is more elaborate than such documents usually are, and with few exceptions it is highly creditable and conservative throughout.

The Augusta Chronicle says: The inaugural address is worthy of careful perusal by every one interested in the welfare of the Republic. It is one of the ableat documents of the kind ever presented to the people of the United States. Temperate and conservative in its utterances, with a vein of good common sense running through it all, it gives promise of a wise and patriotic administration of the government for the next four years.

The Wilmington Star says: If President Garfield will do as well as he proacises, if the acts of his Administration shall correspond with the declarations of his pronunciamento, he will retire from of doe holding a higher place in the regard of the whole people than he now possesses when entering upon the Presidential term. He has very high ability. Let his stability and patriotism and sense of responsibility be equal to the requirements of his high office, and he will gain permanent fame. Let him be President not of a mere party or section, but of the whole Union and whole people, and he will prove a blessing to his generation and his country.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says: President Garfield's inaugural address

field will continue to stand. The New Orleans Picayune says: It is taken altogether an able document,

taken altogether an able document, and places the President upon much broader ground than any Chief Magistrate has occupied since the war. The transition from Grant to Hayes was, politically, a broadly marked one. The politically, a broadly marked one. The transition from Hayes to Garfield is also well defined. He is President of a united people, and while there is a stroke of secpeople, and while there is a unit tionalism in his reference to the will of the party that elected him, there are broad principles of government laid broad principles of government laid President is firmly convinced that reconstructive legislation and reconstruction measures have forever gone by with the past. His treatment of the race question can excite no fears in the breast of the

can excite no fears in the breast of the Southern people.

The New Orleans Times says: The new President talks like a statesman and a patriot. If his administration of affairs is as liberal as the temper and tone of his address, he will be President of the people rather than of a party. Taken as a whole the address is calculated to inspire confidence in the new administration and secure for it the good will of the articles. secure for it the good will of the entire country. Whether or not his adminiscountry. Whether or not his adminis-tration will be a success depends on Gen.

Parfield himself. The New Orleans Democrat says: In speaking of this section of country he is very conservative, and anything but stalwart. He admits that negro suffrage has brought many troubles, but defends the Fifteenth amendment as absolutely necessary to our form of government. So far as his authority goes he will protect the negroes in their rights. This is the substance of his platform, and this is not very "bloody shirt" or threatening. The Mossage is comparatively short, and quite clear and vigorous, dealing little in vague and glittering generalities. Most of the points of the Message—the improvement of our public school system, the endorsement of the Monroe doctrine, our industrial improvements, &c.—will not be opposed or objected to here.

The New Orleans Democrat says: In speaking of this offlice is for life, and it is considered extraordinary by many that he should be willing to resign a life position to accept a Cabinet position. Hunt is about 45 years of age and is a man in moderate financial circumstances. There are some intimations that Rogers, President Hayes's private secretary, may be appointed to the Court of Claims to succeed Hunt.

Robert Lincoln was born in Springfield, III. When his father came into the White House he was but a small lad, and was but 16 when his father was widely known and loved. His younger brother died wille he was vounger brother died wille he was living at the White House. While here young Robert met Mary Harlan, a The New Orleans Democrat says: In

White House he was but a small lad, and was but 16 when his father was killed. He was a very popular boy, and was widely known and loved. His younger brother died while he was living at the White House. While here young Robert met Mary Harlan, a daughter of then Schator Harlan of of Iowa, fell in love with and afterwards trial improvements, &c.—will not be posed or objected to here.

The Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun says: The address is an excellent one. It is that of a man who, seemingly, promarried her. They have two children. He moved to Chicago after his father's death and there his father's influential friends gave him the footing his natural abilities so well fitted him for. Having made a start under these favorable It is that of a man who, seemingly, proposes to do his whole duty. As we have said, the South has no right to ask any favors of the President. He was chosen against the wishes and over the votes of our people, yet none have a disposition to longer oppose his policy, if it be that of a statesman, in the interest of the country. He advises the obliteration of old controversies. This the South has long desired, and if the President be sincere in his purpose, we feel assured he will be cordially met by the Southern representatives in the National Legislature. stands at the head of the bar in Illinois. He has been the altorney for the Pullman Car Company and for a prominent life insurance company. He has taken very little rart in politics until the last campaigs, when he espoused the Grant cause quite ardently. Up to that time his whole attention was devoted to his profession.

The Jacksonville, Fla., Union says The Jacksonville, Fla., Union says: The inaugural address of President Garfield is a document of much force and vigor. It is the production of scholarly intellect and wide grasp, and evinces the perfect familiarity of the trained statesman with public affairs. There is no question that the new President is by far the ablest man who has occupied that office in late years. As military man office in late years. As a military man Grant is, of course, his superior, but as a statesman Grant is a mere pigmy beside Garfield. If Garfield the statesman will always be Garfield the President, his ad always be Garheld the President, his administration will necessarily prove one of the most successful and brilliant on record. There would be no reason why it should not bring us, of the South, all the good we expected from the success of Hancock, our chosen leader. But we cannot forget that Garfield the statesman cannot forget that Garfield the statesman has often surrendered to Garfield the politician. He now occupies a position where he can and should deal with all questions from the standpoint of the patriot and statesman, and his inaugural gives promise that such will be his course. If his administration is conducted in the spirit which pervades in his address, he will find no faction opposition from the South, but on the Lontrary an earnest desire to support him in every effort he desire to support him in every effort he may put forth to make a truce with time by healing past differences and bringing about complete reconciliation.

One Dissenting Voice.

nard, Attorney General Devens and acting Secretary of the Treasury French. President Garfield informed the Cabinet that he would probably send to the Senste about 3 o'clock p. m. a list of nominations, comprising those of his Cabinet. In making the announcement the President spoke very feelingly, assuring the gentlemen present that it caused him sincere regret to part with their valuable services. Referring to their respective resignations, which have all been tendered, the President said he hoped that each one would do him the service of remaining in his position until his successor The Knoxville, Tenn., Tribune says:
There is no mistaking Garfield's policy.
It is clearly foreshadowed, and is, of course, the policy of the Northern Republican party. It can be summed up in a few words. It is simply centralization, a few words. It is simply centralization, negro equality and oppression of the South. Garfield strikes savage blows at the cherished rights of the States, and does not seek to disguise the fact that his party would obliterate every State line and trample under foot every State's Constitution. It is plain that the negro is to be the pet of the present administration, and he will be held closer to the hearts of the Republican party than ever before.

THE GARFIELD CABINET. STRONG AND WELL-BALANCED

Ohio Left Out for Once-Lincoln's Son in the War Office-Louisiana Takes the Navy-Blaine, the Fremier-Civil Service Reform in the Ferson of James, of New York.

Washington, March 5.
President Garfield to-day sent to the
Senate the following nominations:
Secretary of State.—J. G. Blaine, of
Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury.—Wm. Windom, of Minnesota.
Attorney-General.—Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania.

of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster-General.—Thos. L. James,
of New York.
Secretary of the Interior.—S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.
Secretary of War.—R. F. Lincoln, of
Illinois. Secretary of the Navy .- Wm. H. Hunt,

The Senate, on motion of Senator Cameron, went into Executive session, and confirmed the nominations unanimously.

What is Thought of it.

What is Thought of it.

WASHINGTON. March 5.—The new
Cabinet was cent in to the Senate this
afternoor was confirmed in Executive ses a mediately without discussion. A man a several days before the
members thereof will qualify, and until
then, at Gen. Garfield's request, the present officers will serve.

Now that the speculation as to Mr.
Garfield's ndvisers is at an end it appears
to remove the responsibility from a good

to remove the responsibility from a good many shoulders. The current comment as to the quality of material in the new Cabinet is very favorable to Mr. Garfield. Admiration is expressed by his political friends that he has so clearly appeared in a selection to the political friends that he has so clearly appeared in a selection that political friends that he has so clearly succeeded in a selection which happily combines party policy with sectional interest and personal qualifications. They place party exigency first, as a rupture has all along been predicted upon any choice that might be made. An Ohio Republican aptly expresses it: "He has every element in the party properly represented but one; there is everything but Garfield in it." Among the Democrats it is admitted to be a ctrong Cabinet, both as regards the strengthening of the party Mr. Garfield represents and giving strength and respectability to his Administration. Pennsylvanians are possibly an exception to these opinions. There are those among them who, while they concede the respectability of Wayne McVeagh, are disposed to regard his selection as likely to cause feeling among the Stalwaris. They shake their heads wisely when his name is mentioned. These are mostly Republicans.

the war broke out he adhered to the Un-National Banks recently received at the ion and remained a steadfast supporter of the Union cause to the end. For this Treasury Department that they may be allowed to redeposit the bonds recently withdrawn, and take out of the treasury reason he was looked upon with disfavor by his family, and when politics began to reshape themselves in the South after the legal-tenders deposited for the retire-ment of circulation. The subject was discussed to some extent without reachthe war, he became a Republican, and has been an earnest Republican ever since. He was first brought into prominence in Louisiana politics when he became the counsel for Governor Kelogginia in the second states of the s ing a conclusion. Warning. logg, in his noted contest with Governo McEnery. On account of his able con McEnery. On account of his able conduct of the case he was still further oppressed by the extreme Democratic element. Subsequently he became a candidate for attorney-general on the Republican ticket, served one term and claimed he was re-elected as attorney-general on the ticket with Packard Curiously enough he was thrown out of office through the influence of the McVeagh commission, who overturned the Packard government and installed Nicholis while the preparations were being made to seat President Hayes in Washington. McVeagh, the head of the commission, and Hunt, the overthrown attorney-general of Louisi-

overthrown attorney-general of Louisians, now meet on a common plane in General Garfield's Stalwart Cabinet.

Soon afterward Judge Hunt was appointed a judge of the court of claims here to fill a vacancy caused by death. The tenure of this office is for life and it is considered extraordinary by

profession.

Judge Harlan once said that Robert Lincoln argued a case more clearly, and had more promise of the future than any man in his circuit. He is an energetic fellow, with many of the leading characteristics of his dead father, without any of his crudeness of manner and appearance. Gen. Belknap said to day that no one could say a work sealing. Behart

one could say a word against Robert Lincoln. He was "a polished gentle-man, an able lawyer and would make his mark in any Cabinet where his great ab ilities would be called into play."

While a Grant man, and the choice of Senator Logan, he is also the personal friend of Mr. Blaine.

The Outgoing Cabinet.

ed at 10 o'clock to-day. There were present Secretaries Evarts, Goff, Ram-

sey, Schurz, Postmaster General May nard, Attorney General Devens and act

ing in his position until his successor should qualify, which would probably

be several days hence. After some

further remarks on this subject, the President inquired after the business of the several departments in a general way. The only matter of importance which was brought to the attention of

the meeting was presented by Acting Secretary French, being a request of the

A special Cabinet session was conven

A LL PERSONS are hereby warned not to hire or harbor Gabriel Anderson, as he is under contract with me, and has left me without cause. Persons disregarding this warning will be dealt with by law. March 10, 1881 Warning!

A LL persons are hereby notified not to employ Jerry Cobb, now going under he name of Jerry Watt, I understand as he is under contract to work for me the present year, and has left my premises without my consent. Any person employing him will be dealt with according to law. ng him will be dealt with according to law.

Z. D. CHAMBLEE.

March 10, 1881

Master's Sale. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDERSON.

In the Court of Common Pleas. James B. Moore, Plaintiff, vs. W. R. Red-mond, Defendant.—Complaint to Foreclose Mortgage.

BY virtue of a Decretal Order to me directed in the above stated case, I will sell at Anderson C. H., on SALEDAY IN APRIL, 1881, the following described Tract of Land, to wit: ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND.

Containing one hundred and thirty-six acres, more or less, bounded by lands of A. A. Bowie, Estate of James Morris, the Gilmer estate, Daniel K. Watkins, and on the West by Seneca River.

TERMS OF SALE-Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers. W. W. HUMPHREYS. March 10, 1881 35 Master.

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ANDERSON COUNTY Court of Common Pleas.

T. T. Wakefield, Administrator, vs. Harriet May, et al.—Complaint to Sell Lands, to pay Debts. pay Debts.

Y virtue of an order of sale to me directed in the above stated case, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S. C., at public outcry, on SALEDAY IN APRIL, 1881, the Land described in the pleadings as the Real Estate of Tucker W. May, deceased, to wit:

TRACT NO. 2. Situate in Anderson County, adjoining lands of John N. Harkness, Joseph Hall and John Hall, containing 864 acres, more less.

or less.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash; the remainder on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale. Purchaser to give bond, with mortgage, to secure the same, and to pay extra for papers.

W. W. HUMPHREYS,

Master.

March 10, 1881 35 SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. ANDERSON COUNTY.

By virtue of various Executions to m

directed, I will expose to sale on the first MONDAY in APRIL, A. D. 1881, at Anderson Court House, South Carolina, the following Tracts of Land, to wit: The Gambrell Tract, containing one hundred and fifty-five (155) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Harper Gambrell, Lewis Johnson and others.

The Hortor Tract, containing seventy (70) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of M. G. Cox, Carter Chatman and others.

The Manly Tract, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of A. J. Stringer, Carter Chatman and others.

The Allen Tract, containing one hundred and fifty (150) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of M. P. Tribble, the homestead

by lands of M. P. Tribble, the homestead and others.

The Pruitt Tract, containing seventy-five (75) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of M. P. Tribble and the Allen Tract.

The Osborne Tract, containing one hundred (100) acres, bounded by lands of William Telford, M. G. Cox and others.

All the above tracts of land levied on as the property of John J. Mattison, in favor of Sloan & Seignous, and others, against John J. Mattison.

John J. Mattison.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash. Purchasers to pay extra for all necessary papers.

A re-survey of the above tracts of land will be made before the day of sale, and plats of the same can be seen by calling on the Sheriff at his office.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff of Anderson County, S. C.
March 10, 1881

35

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

G. F. TOLLY,

Always the Leader of Low Prices in Furniture in this State.

Always life Legger of Liow Prices in Furniture in this State,

Now announces to the public that he has greatly enlarged his Warerooms, and is
enabled to carry the LARGEST STOCK OF FURNITURE THIS SIDE OF
CHARLESTON. I have on hand, and am still receiving direct from the best manufacturers, Furniture of all descriptions, which I guarantee to sell cheaper than
any one else.

I have in stock 500 Bedsteads of difficiant kinds, and good Bedsteads can be
bought from me, with Slats and Castors comp. 12, at \$2.90 apiece, and upwards. 600
Chears and Rocking Chairs. The celebrated Rattan Seat Chair, nicely painted,
can be bought from me at 75c. apiece. Fine Cane Seat Chairs at \$5.00 per set. Cane
Seat and Cane Back Rocking Chairs at \$1.65 apiece. 60 Bureaus, of all styles.
Bureaus, with arch standard, large frame, glass plate 13x22 at \$8.00 and upwards.
Smites of all styles and descriptions, from a Suite consisting of French Bedstead, Bureau, with arch standard, glass plate 13x22, four Cane Seat Chairs, one Cane Seat and
Back Rocking Chair, one Towelend Washstand with Drawer and one Table, at \$19.50
lor Suites, CHEAPER THAN ANYBODY ELSE. Challerons' Carpingers, and
Fins and Cask Efs, from a \$5.00 Coffin to the finest Glass Casket at \$100.

An almost lifetime experience, and buying for Cash, and from first hands, enables me
to say that I CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. My Warerooms
are on DEPOT STREET. Come and see me and be convinced.

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

J. R. & L. P. SMITH,

Mc'Cully's Corner - Anderson, S. C. WHO ARE NOW RECEIVING

LARGE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD LOW DOWN.

Give them a call, and next week look out for full particulars in the INTEL-

March 10, 1881

## GUANO AND ACID.

100 Tons Zell's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate,

75 TONS OBER'S ACID PHOSPHATE. FOR SALE. CALL IN AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

> WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF SUGAR, COFFEE,

MOLASSES, BACON, Which we will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, or on time to prompt

REED, MOORHEAD & CO.